

NEWS AND HERALD.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,
—BY—

WINNSBORO PUBLISHING CO.

J. FRANK FOOSHE, EDITOR.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

One Year, \$7.50
Six Months, \$4.00

WINNSBORO, S. C.

Friday, January 25 1901

A Dead Issue—the dispensary for police regulations.

Albert Edward, formerly the Prince of Wales, now rules over England as Edward VII.

The whole world shares with England in her grief over the death of Queen Victoria.

Drink the State's rum or draw not from the State's treasury is the motto of South Carolina in its whiskey business.

Grover Cleveland is now writing a series of articles on the "Young Man in Politics." What about the old man out of politics?

The real object of the dispensary is no longer kept a secret. Revenue it was in the beginning, revenue it is now, and revenue it will ever be.

A black tiger has been arrested in Yorkville. Winnsboro has both the black and the white varieties which, according to all reports, are not dodging the officers.

"Ill wind that blows no one good." The rain yesterday was trying to pedestrians, but then what a relief it was not to see and smell the piles of burning trash.

Governor McSweeney Tuesday pardoned a man who had been convicted upon his own testimony, which had been forced from him by means of a rope around his neck.

The wise teacher will not fail to take advantage of the present opportunities for teaching the great difference between monarchical and republican forms of government.

So great was the success of the State fair last fall that the legislature will not be called upon to make its customary appropriation of \$2,500 in the shape of a loan. May it ever be so.

Re-re-elected is the word necessary to express the re-election of Senator Tillman. He was virtually elected by the primary of last summer, re-elected again the second Tuesday of the legislature, and Tuesday which according to some was the right day was re-elected again so that there might not be any questioning the legality of election.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

While at Ridgeway the other day we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. T. L. Bulow, who among other things spoke of the conditions confronting sheep-raising. Mr. Bulow has for a long while been much interested in the raising of sheep and has continuously kept a large flock. But he is to discontinue this business which has proven so profitable to him heretofore. And why? Simply because he can not raise sheep while his colored friends are in the cur business. In order that their dogs may continue their peaceful existence undisturbed, his peaceful sheep must be sacrificed. He has already advertised his whole flock for sale, and is now negotiating for their disposal. What Mr. Bulow has been forced to do is nothing more than what has happened to hundreds of others. We very well recall that on the farm of our boyhood days a large flock of sheep was a most profitable source of income. Dogs, however, long since made it necessary for this part of the yearly profits to be dropped. The sad experience of those affected has not only borne heavily upon them, but has also caused many to be shut out from what otherwise would be a profitable industry. Our legislators alone have it within their power to take the necessary steps for putting a stop to this ever-growing evil. It can only be done by putting a heavy tax upon the owners of these worthless curs. Unless something is done in a very short time, there will be no necessity for attempting any legislation, for the dogs will have the county and there will be no sheep.

—Mr. A. F. Ruff, of Rock Hill, spent Wednesday in town.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

The Famous Review Written by Sir Walter Besant in Jubilee Year.

The following review of the events of Queen Victoria's reign was written by Sir Walter Besant for the Diamond Jubilee number of the London Illustrated News, June 20th, 1897:

Victoria, by the grace of God, queen for 60 years.

The occasion of our day of celebration is without parallel or precedent. To us, we find it difficult to stand outside and to consider events in their true proportion, the period seems like a grand triumphal march. To those of us who can remember English life as it was in the forties, the changes that have fallen upon the country are nothing short of a transformation. We are transformed indeed; we no longer think as we did; our daily manners and customs are changed; our views of things are changed; from peer to peasant we are one and all transformed. And no one regrets the change; the younger folk, indeed, do not understand it; they have been born in the later Victorian period; to their mind things have always been as they are.

More figures go for nothing. That is to say, very few people can realize millions or can understand what they mean. If I set down a few it is for the sake of defining what would otherwise seem vague assertion. For instance, I propose a broad statement that during this long period there has arisen in the national mind such a spirit of enterprise, endeavor and achievement, as has no parallel in our history except in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Now, as then, the people have been restless; it is a strange quality in our Anglo-Saxon race that from time to time we become restless; this restlessness has shown itself in colonization, in emigration, in research, in discovery, in invention—in changes of every kind.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GROWTH.

As for figures then: The actual increase in the area of the British empire during the last 60 years has been about three and a half millions of square miles; but, since mere hill and plain do not make a country richer, it is well to add that this area is peopled by at least 80,000,000, whom are gradually civilizing. Apart from this extension there has been created, absolutely created out of nothing, new populations—of 4,000,000 in Australia, and nearly 1,000,000 in New Zealand, with noble cities which for the grandeur of their buildings and the excellence of their government may stand beside the finest cities of the Old World. In fact, there have arisen four great nations—Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand—any one of which must in the nature of things become, nominally as well as actually, sovereign and independent. To my mind this is the most important political event of the century. The great problem of the immediate future will no longer be the preservation of those States under the Union Jack, but the preservation of friendship and alliance of all four, with the Mother country first and with each other next. Let it be the greater glory of this reign to lay the foundation of such an alliance; let us establish the beginnings of a sentiment, based upon common language, common origin, common institutions, such as may make enmity between any two of these new countries impossible.

A few more figures: We have lost of our own people, 10,000,000 by emigration. Yet we have advanced from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000. In 1837 railways were only just beginning; there are now over 20,000 miles in these islands. The carrying power of our shipping has increased from 3,000,000 of tons to 27,000,000. Our textile manufacturers have increased fourfold; our foreign trade sixfold. This is enough of figures. They will afford at least, even though they are not fully grasped, an idea of progress which is astonishing and unprecedented.

NOT A PEACEFUL REIGN.

We have not achieved and maintained the extension of empire without war. It cannot be said that the reign of Queen Victoria has been peaceful; it can, however, be said that her armies have maintained their ancient honor. We have carried on wars all over the world. We have had a great war with Russia; another in India. We have had wars in Afghanistan, Abyssinia, Ashanti, Benin, Burma, Chitral, Canada, New Zealand and Egypt.

If the reign has not been one of peace abroad it has been one of pacification at home. The reign

opened ominously. There was a depression of agriculture far more threatening than that which at present obtains. The farm laborers, by hundreds of thousands, were on the parish; they were angry and gloomy; riches were blazing everywhere. In the towns a wild Chartism was looking forward, under guise of certain "points," to the overthrow of our institutions and the establishment of a republic; a spirit of discontent was everywhere; of loyalty to the crown there was none below a certain social level. What has happened? The revolutionary party has vanished; now and then one may hear a wild word shouted at a Hyde Park meeting; it evokes no response; there is no longer any party which seriously purposes any change in the constitution. The whole nation is united in loyalty.

What has effected the change? Prosperity partly. But the successive measures of reform in a still greater degree. What we commonly call reform is the extension of the franchises, a thing of importance, no doubt, but of small importance compared with the various reforms which have affected the daily life of the people.

Formerly the mill-owner and the mine-owner took the children at 6 and 7 years of age and worked them all day long in the run of the mill, sometimes all night. That power was taken from them; it was proclaimed by act of parliament that a man shall not have power to work a hand more than so many hours a day.

DEBTOR'S PRISON ABOLISHED.

Next in importance was the abolition of the debtor's prison. When the queen ascended the throne it was possible to lock up a man for life who owed a few shillings. Think of the barbarity, the stupidity of it! Think what a burden, what a terror, was taken from life when those accursed walls of the Fleet and the queen's bench were thrown down!

To these acts add the abolition of flogging in the army and navy. Remember that in 1837 every captain of a ship had it in his power to flog a man for anything without trial—to give him three dozen lashes or as many dozen as he pleased. There were cases in which, to make the man smart, the captain flogged the last man down from the yards. It is wonderful that our sailors fought as they did. This reform affected the whole of that great class from which the army and the navy are recruited. They can now enlist without fear of degradation. Hence, the faces, both of soldiers and of sailors, are stamped with a brighter, prouder air than formerly.

Again, since the whole nation has received the right to vote, it was shameful that any single man should remain uneducated. So the education act was passed. A man may now no longer keep his child away from school, but he has nothing to pay for his schooling. We are turning out every year boys and girls whom we have not only taught to read, but whom we have made eager and greedy readers.

It is therefore, fortunate that the stamp has been taken off the newspaper and the duty off paper, for a cheap press and cheap literature have been rendered possible for the army of readers. They cry continually for more. Journals sell by the half million. For those who desire more serious reading and study there are springing up everywhere free libraries by means of which the people command for nothing the whole literature of their country, past and present.

By these acts, by the repeal of the corn laws, by the amendment of the poor law, by the reform act of 1867, by cheap postage, by rapid communication, by cheaper food supplies, cheaper rent, cheaper clothes, better lodgings, higher wages, the admission of holidays, the old discontent has been driven away so completely that it is well nigh forgotten.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE.

It is impossible to ignore the achievements of science. We have rendered it possible to perform any operation—the most cruel—upon a patient painlessly. What a step is that? We are carried cheaply all over the island by steam—we who formerly never left our native village. We can send messages all over the world in a moment—distance is annihilated. We can transact business without leaving our office; we can preserve speech in boxes; we can reproduce scenes acted with all the movements of the actors; our ships are scientific instruments, and our machines do things that

formerly required skilled intelligence.

These things and many more on which there is no space to dwell—among others art, music, literature—belong to and increase the Victorian glory. Great and abiding shall be the name and fame for all time of that gracious lady who welcomed and encouraged every one of these great arts for the advance of humanity. It is not the part of a sovereign to advance personally any branch of endeavor; it is the art of the wise sovereign to encourage all who attempt and all who succeed.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Expelled after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it costs \$5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at McMaster Co.'s drug store.

Administrators' Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of T. W. Rawls, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment to the undersigned.

HUGH S. WYLLIE,
Admr. Estate T. W. Rawls, dec'd.
1-22-01

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Eliza Weir, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment to the undersigned.

HUGH S. WYLLIE,
Admr. Estate Mrs. Eliza Weir, dec'd.
1-22-01

FOR SALE.

The lot bounded by the lot of Dr. Aiken and the Honey place, corner of Washington and Vanderhorst streets, in the town of Winnsboro, and owned by the Ladies' Memorial Association will be offered for sale to the highest bidder in front of the Court House on Saturday in February (the 4th) at 12 o'clock.

MRS. JAS. Q. DAVIS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUIST'S SEED!

In your new year resolutions you have no doubt promised yourself that you would have a Good GARDEN.

Reliable seed is the first start and good ground is next. We have the

CELEBRATED BUIST SEED

and you have the good ground. Call and we will furnish seed at the same old price at the same old stand.

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Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c and \$1. Large size contains 2 1/2 times as much. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., Chicago.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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We cordially extend an inspection of these goods to every one. No trouble to show them or quote prices.

J. W. SEIGLER

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO the estate of Q. D. Williford, deceased, will please call and settle their accounts with A. W. Brown at the old stand.

J. L. MINNAUGH,
Administrator.

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AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE loans on improved country and town property at 6 per cent per annum. 1-18-2m PRESTON RION.

Air-tight Heaters.

We have trade-wind heaters, high-grade and low-price HEATERS—the most economical ever invented.

They will burn kerosene, kerosene, chips, and anything else that is combustible, and will give greater heat with less fuel than any other stove in existence. They will keep the room warm all night—any night and every night. You can keep your room at any temperature. They are as cheap as coal and cheaper than a coal stove. They help both farmer and merchant.

I also have a few coal stoves and box heaters AT COST TO CLOSE OUT.

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COOKING STOVES,

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Why pay sixty eight dollars for a range from an agent when you can buy a good one at half price from your home dealer, who have a reputation to sustain and who will treat you more fairly. The money left at home with them is circulated at home as much as possible—that sent away does no good locally.

R. W. Phillips,

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